

BARANENKO, V.A.; DEMIDOVA, N.Ye.; CHIKARENKO, A.L.

Observations of lunar occultations of stars in Dnepropetrovsk. Biul.  
Inst.teor.astron. 9 no.8:581-582 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy universitet.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6

DEMIDOVA, N.Ye.; SOLOV'YEV, V.Ye.

Occultation of Venus by the moon observed on December 18, 1963  
at Dnepropetrovsk. Biul. Inst. teor. astron. 10 no.1:91 '65.  
(MIRA 18:12)  
1. Dnepropetrovskiy universitet. Submitted February 1964.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6"

~~DEMILOVA, O.I., insh~~

Successful introduction of new techniques at the Stalinabad  
Textile Combine. Telet; prem. 19 ne.5:65-67 My '59.

(MIRA 12:10)

(Stalinabad--Cotton manufacture)

DEMIDOVA, P.D.

State of nucleoprotein metabolism in the animal organism  
following combined injuries (thermal burns and X irradiation). Vop.radiobiol. 2:137-144 '57. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sotrudnik TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR. (NUCLEOPROTEINS) (X RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (BURNS AND SCALDS)

DEMIDOVA, P.D.

Incorporation of phosphorus into nucleic acids forming stable and labile compounds with proteins in rats following infliction of burns [with summary in English]. Biokhimiia 23 no.1:47-51  
Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Biokhimicheskiy otdel TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo rentgeno-radiologicheskogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Leningrad.

(BURNS, experimental, inclusion of phosphorus into nucleic acid in stable & labile bonds with proteins (Rus)  
(NUCLEIC ACIDS, metabolism, same)  
(PHOSPHORUS, metabolism, same)  
(PROTEINS, metabolism, same)

DEMIDOVA, P.D.

Changes in the nucleoprotein metabolism in the liver and  
kidneys of rats following combined injuries of the organism.  
Med.rad. 4 no.9:52-56 S '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz biokhimicheskogo otdela (zav. - prof.S.Ye.Manoylov)  
TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta meditsinskoy Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(LIVER metab)

(KIDNEYS metab)

(NUCLEOPROTEINS metab)

(RADIATION INJURY exper)

(BURNS exper)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6

KAPOROVICH, V.G., inzh.; DEMIDOVA, P.M., inzh.

Mechanization of the hydraulic test of gas cylinders.  
Mashinostroenie no.2:21-23 Mr-Ap '65. (MIRA 18:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6

DEMIDOVA, P. N.; Maslennikova, G. M.; Kachanova, Ye. V.

"Morphology of the Blood in Burns," Khirurgiya, pp 22-26, No 4, 1949

Translation - M-420, 6 May 55

Leningrad Sci. Res. Inst. of First Aid

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6"

DEMIDOVA, P. V.

DEMIDOVA, P. V.: "The phagocytic activity of blood leukocytes in patients with chorea minor." First Moscow Order of Lenin Medical Inst imeni I. M. Sechenov. Moscow, 1956. ( Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science.)

Knizhnaya Letopis'  
No 32, 1956. Moscow,

DENISOVA, P.V.

Some data on the phagocytic activity of leukocytes in chorea minor  
[with summary in French]. Zhur.nevr. i psikh. 57 no.7:842-845 '57.  
(MLRA 10:9)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (dir. - prof. Ye.K.Sepp) I Moskovskogo  
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.  
(PHAGOCYTOSIS, in various diseases,  
chorea minor (Rus))  
(CHOREA, blood in,  
phagocytosis (Rus))

COUNTRY	: USSR	V
CATEGORY	: Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cholinergics	
ABS. JOUR.	: RZhBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 4490	
AUTHOR	: Demidova, P. V.	
INST.	: S	
TITLE	: Treatment of Diseases of the Nervous System with Himaline [Scopolia himalaica Alkaloid]	
ORIG. PUB.	: Zh. nevropatol. i psichiatrii, 1958, 58, No 2, 200-201	
ABSTRACT	: Himaline (H) was employed for the treatment of 46 patients with postencephalic parkinsonism, Parkinson's disease, hepatolenticular degeneration, etc. H was administered per os in the form of an aqueous alcoholic solution, 5-30 drops, 1-2 times daily. In the majority of patients, an improvement was noted. H is most indicated in diseases associated with extrapyramidal rigidity.	
CARD:	1/2	

15

DEMIDOVA, P.V.

Characteristics of separate forms of recurrent rheumatic chorea.  
Sov.med. 25 no.1:145-147 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. V.V.Mikheyev) I Moskovskogo  
ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova.  
(CHOREA) (RHEUMATISM)

DEMIDOVA, P.V.

Chronic tonsillitis and rheumatic chorea. Trudy 1-go MMI 24:  
38-43 '63  
(MIRA 17:3)

Use of atropinelike and curarelike preparations in neurological practice. Trudy 1-go MMI 24:304-309 '63

8(3)

SOV/161-58-3-6/27

AUTHORS: Levin, M. I., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor  
Demidova, R. M., Post-graduate Student

TITLE: The Measurement of the Phase Error in Coils With Mutual  
Inductance (Izmereniye fazovoy pogreshnosti katushki vzaimnoy  
induktivnosti)

PERIODICAL: Nauchnye doklady vysshyey shkoly. Elektromekhanika i avtomatika,  
1958, Nr 3, pp 51-56 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction it is pointed out that coils with mutual  
inductance are important elements in many measuring circuits,  
and the phase shifting in the latter between current and  
voltage is evaluated. In this connection a phase shifting  
of 90° with frequencies such as are usual in industry is  
assumed in practice. As a result of winding capacities, the  
eddy-current losses, and the dielectric losses in insulation,  
phase shifting, however, deviates from 90°. This deviation  
is called phase error ('fazovaya pogreshnost') and increases  
at high-frequency currents to such an extent that it can no  
longer be neglected. A method is then described, by means of  
which the phase error can be determined on two coils of  
similar construction: a) by measurement of the sum, b) by

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SOV/161-58-3-6/27

**The Measurement of the Phase Error in Coils With Mutual Inductance**

measurement of the difference in the phase errors of the two coils. The wiring diagram of the experimental arrangement is shown (Fig 1). In principle, the relative condition of phases in the two coils is varied by means of a so-called phase-shifter (Fig 3). By a suitable selection of the phase position and of the input voltage it is possible to determine the phase errors in the two coils. Figure 4 shows the wiring diagram for measuring the difference of phase errors. By means of vector diagrams (Figs 2, 5) a survey is given of the phase positions of voltage and current in the coils and resistors. The wiring scheme initially shown is improved and extended in several steps (Figs 6, 7, 8). Also mathematical considerations are adapted to the improved methods. It is pointed out that the methods developed are rather complicated in practice and that it appears to be more opportune to determine the phase shifting of coils in schemes that correspond to the purpose for which they are eventually to be used. In conclusion it is pointed out that by means of the methods developed it is possible to determine phase shifting within a wide frequency range. Frequency must be kept constant. There are 8 figures

Card 2/3

SOV/161-58-3-6/27

The Measurement of the Phase Error in Coils With Mutual Inductance

and 1 reference.

This article was recommended for publication by the  
Kafedra elektropriborostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo  
instituta (Chair for Electrical Apparatus Construction at  
the Moscow Institute for Power Engineering)

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektropriborostroyeniya Moskovskogo energeticheskogo  
instituta (Chair for Electrical Apparatus Construction at  
the Moscow Institute for Power Engineering)

SUBMITTED: June 16, 1958

Card 3/3

DEMIDOVA, Rozaliya Mithaylovna, kand.tekhn.nauk, assistent

Calculation of the errors of a mutual inductance coil.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 4 no.4:46-53 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

1. Kafedra elektroizmeritel'noy tekhniki Moskovskogo energeticheskogo  
instituta.

(Electric coils)  
(Mutual inductance)

DEMIDOVA, Rozaliya Mikhaylovna, kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent;  
SEMENOV, Vyacheslav Fedorovich, aspirant

Commutational characteristics of a symmetrical transistor  
key. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 8 no.11:1300-1306  
'65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra elektroizmeritel'noy tekhniki Moskovskogo ordena  
Lenina energeticheskogo instituta.

DEMIDOVA, R.V.

In the Board of the Public Health Ministry of the R.S.F.S.R.  
on the state and measures for further improvement of outpatient-  
polyclinical care for city population. Zdrav.Ros.fed. 7 no.4:  
46-47 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(MEDICAL CARE)

DEMIDOVA, S. A.

Demidova, S. A. -- "The Application of the Theory of Integral Invariants of the Lee Group to Certain Problems of Integral Geometry." Min Higher Education Ukrainian SSR. Khar'kov Order of Labor Red Banner State U imeni A. M. Gor'kiy. Khar'kov, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physical Mathematical Sciences).

So: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 11, 1956, pp 103-114

DEMILOVA, S.A., Cand Med Sci -- (disc) "The use of organic compounds of  
*mercury* (mercuric monosulfide and phenylmercuric nitrate) for the sterilization of typhoid  
fever and para-typhoid B-vaccines." Mos, 1958. 14 pp (Min of Health USSR).

Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians) 200 copies  
(V.L.24-53, 123)

-99-

DEMIDOVA, S.A.

Study of the biological properties of vaccinal strains of measles viruses. Vop. virus. 6 no.4:419-423 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Gosudarstvennyy kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A.Tarasevicha, Moskva.  
(MEASLES)

DEMIDOVA, S.A.

Multiplication of the measles virus and formation of plaques  
in a cell culture of cutaneous and muscular tissue of a mouse  
embryo. Vop.virus. 7 no.61697-700 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I.Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(VIRUSES) (MEASLES)

DEMIDOVA, S.A.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; FADEYEVA, L.L.

Hemagglutinating activity of measles virus. Vop. virus  
no.6:701-706 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut virusologji imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR i  
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii,  
Moskva.

CAVRILOV, V.I.; DEMIDOVA, S.A.; ROMANENKO, V.P.

Differentiation of transplanted cell strains by their sensitivity to viruses. Vop. virus no.6:728-734 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kontrol'nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A. Tarasevicha, Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut veterinarnoy virusologii i mikrobiologii, Moskva.

DEMIDOVA, S.A.; SVET-MOLDAVSKIY, G.Ya.

Preparation of monolayer cultures of amphibian tissue and an attempt at cultivating viruses of smallpox vaccine and measles.  
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.1:123-125 Ja '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR i Kontrol'-nyy institut imeni L.A. Tarasevicha. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.M. Zhdanovym.

GAVRILOV, V.I.; DEMIDOVA, S.A.; ZMIYEVA, R.G.

Clonal virological analysis of the cell population of the  
KEM-1 strain. Vop. virus. 9 no.3:309-315 My-Je '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR i Kontrol'-  
nyy institut meditsinskikh biologicheskikh preparatov imeni L.A.  
Tarasevicha, Moskva.

I. 08519-67	EWT(1)	JK	
ACC NR: AP6032117	(A,N)	SOURCE CODE:	UR/0346/66/000/010/0019/0021
AUTHOR: Ryutova, V. P.; Demidova, S. A.; Blyumkin, V. N.; Fadeyeva, L. L.			
ORG: [Ryutova] Scientific Research Institute of Fur Farming and Rabbit Farming (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pushnogo zverovodstva i krolikovodstva); <sup>17</sup> <sup>B</sup> Virology Institute im. D. I. Ivanovskiy, AMN SSSR (Institut virusologii AMN SSSR)			
TITLE: Cytopathic action of a <u>plague virus</u> of carnivores in tissue culture			
SOURCE: Veterinariya, no. 10, 1966, 19-21			
TOPIC TAGS: virus, plague, virus disease, cytology			
ABSTRACT: The cytopathic effect of a plague virus of carnivores (dogs, foxes, and minks) on transplanted cultures of human amnion (strains FL and A <sub>1</sub> ), Ner-2 cells, and Res (fatal pig kidney) cells was studied using vaccinal and wild strains (the latter isolated from foxes). No cyto- pathic effect was observed in Ner-2 and Res cells after three consecu- tive passages. Human amnion cells were most sensitive to the plague virus; degenerative changes occurred 9—11 days after the second pas- sage and immune serum from dogs was neutralized. Experiments showed			
Card 1/2		UDC:	619:616.988.27-093.35

L 08549-67

ACC NR: AP6032117

D

that chick-embryo fibroblasts can be used to isolate wild plague virus strains from spontaneously infected animals. The virus has a cytopathic effect on chick-embryo cells from the first passage. No hemagglutination or hemadsorption activity was noted when a plague virus of carnivores was tested with erythrocytes from sheep, guinea pigs, dogs, chickens, geese, humans, rabbits, foxes, polar foxes, and minks. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. [W.A. 50]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2 egs

DEMIDOVA, S. I.

"Etiology of Bacterial Dysentery in the City of Alma-Ata From 1932 to 1951  
and the Significance of Atypical Dysentery Bacteria." Cand Med Sci, Kazakh State  
Medical Inst imeni V. M. Molotov, Alma-Ata, 1954. (KL, No 5, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher  
Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

*DEMIDOV* S.-L.  
ZHUMATOV, Kh.Zh.; DEMIDOVA, S.I.; BITAYAN, V.V.; POPLAVSKAYA, Ye.A.;  
GOL'HERG, N.S.

Materials on the variability of the bacillary dysentery bacteria  
in the human organism. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.10:97  
O '54.  
(MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz Kazakhskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i  
gigiyeny.  
(SHIGELLA DYSENTERIAE)

KORYAKIN, I.S.; DEMIDOVA, S.I.; DAULBAYEV, F.A.; KAZANTSEVA, G.V.

Hygienic characteristics of water from the Issyk-Kul', a high mountain lake in Alma-Ata Province. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no.1:70-71 '61.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. ~ professor I.S.Koryakin)  
Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(ISSYK-KUL'—WATER—COMPOSITION)

KORYAKIN, I.S.; DEMIDOVA, S.I.; KAZANTSEVA, G.V.

Hygienic characteristics of the air in some sections of the Alma-  
Ata City Clinical Hospital. Zdrav. Kazakh. 21 no. 3:62-65 '61.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry obshchey gigiyeny (zav. - prof. I.S. Koryagin)  
Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.  
(ALMA-ATA—HOSPITALS—HYGIENE) (AIR—BACTERIOLOGY)

KORYAKIN, I.S.; ALEKSEYEVA, V.G.; GOVOROVA, M.S.; VORONINA, T.V.;  
DAULBAYEV, F.A.; DEMIDOVA, S.I.; KAZANTSEVA, G.V.; MOROZ, V.M.;  
MUKHINA, N.S.; PIPIN'YAN, P.O.; SHTIFANOVA, A.K.

Trace elements in drinking water sources of Kazakhstan and their  
relations to the problem of some noninfectious diseases. Vest. AMN  
SSSR 19 no.7:90-95 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Alma-Atinskiy meditsinskiy institut.

VAYNSHTEYN, B.S., kand. ekon. nauk; LEYKINA, K.B.; MINTS, M.G.;  
LUCHINSKIY, S.M.; KIYEVSKIY, V.G., kand. ekon. nauk;  
VINER, D.I., ~~DEMIDOV~~; GUREVICH, M.S.;  
ZIKEYEV, B.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUBIN, ~~M.S.~~;  
SARYCHEV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; APARIN, I.L.;  
KRINITSKAYA, M.Ye.; DZIKOVSKIY, G.I.; ZEL'TSER, R.Ya.;  
COL'DENBERG, I.L.; ISAKOVSKIY, I.G.; DEMIDOVA, S.N.,  
~~1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva, Moscow~~

[Economic efficiency of capital investments and the introduction of new equipment in construction] Ekonomicheskaya effektivnost' kapital'nykh vlozhenii i vnedreniya novoi tekhniki v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Stroizdat, 1965.  
235 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moscow. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva.
2. Rukovoditel' sektora ekonomiceskoy effektivnosti novoy tekhniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki stroitel'stva, Moskva (for Kiyevskiy).
3. Sektor ekonomiceskoy effektivnosti novoy tekhniki Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekonomiki stroitel'stva, Moskva (for all ~~except~~ Demidova).
4. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva, Moskva (for Demidova).

DEMIDOVА, T. G.  
СА

9

Production and thermal treatment of cast iron with globular graphite. A. V. Khuzova, T. G. Demidova, and M. N. Kunyavskii. *Litelnoe Proizvodstvo* 1992, No. 3, 22-8. The desired graphite structure is induced by modifying molten iron with Mg and Si within the ladle. For ease of operation the modification is carried out with an alloy containing 15-25% Mg and the rest Si. The addition of the modifier is done with a special device which prevents splashing and carries off the vapors. This results in 19-23% Mg absorption. Depending on the Mg content the graphite structure is acicular, flocculate, or globular. The latter is obtained with 0.00-0.06% Mn. Conditions under which thermal graphitizing anneal to remove the whiteness, graphitizing normalization, low-temp. graphitizing anneal, anneal to induce granular perlite, increase the amt. of combined C to obtain metastable structures, and surface hardening.

M. Hesch

DEMIDOVA, T. G., Engr

USSR/Metals - Cast Iron

Apr 52

"Obtaining and Heat Treatment of Cast Iron with Globular Graphite," A. V. Khazova,  
T. G. Demidova, Engineers, M. N. Kunyavskiy, Cand Tech Sci, Orgavtoprom, Moscow  
Automotive Mech Inst

"Litey Proizvod" No 4, pp 22-28

Describes procedure of modifying cast iron with magnesium by adding it in combination with ferrosilicon to molten metal. Discusses various processes of heat treatment, such as: graphitizing annealing to eliminate chilling effect; low-temp annealing to decompose eutectoid cementite and increase toughness and plasticity of cast iron; increasing amt of combined carbon to improve cast iron strength; obtaining metastable structures and flame hardening to increase resistance to wear, fatigue strength, etc. Illustrated by numerous micrographs and diagrams.

PA 213T100

DEMIDCVA, T. G.

Dissertation: "Investigation of Certain Problems of Heat Treatment and Phase Transformations of High-Strength Cast Irons Modified With Magnesium." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Automotive Mechanics Inst, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 4, Feb 54)

SO: SUM 243, 19 Oct 1954

Demidova, T.G.

USSR/Phase Transformation in Solid Bodies.

E-6

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11733

Author : Kunyavskiy, M.N., Demidova, T.G.

Inst : -

Title : Investigation of Phase Transformations and Structural Change in High-Strength Cast Irons.

Orig Pub : Vopr. liteynogo proiz-va i termicheskoy obrabotki chuguna,  
M., Mashgiz, 1955, 58-77

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

DEMIDOVAT.G.

USSR.

Isothermal quenching of nodularized iron. T. G. Demidova and M. N. Kurnikov. *Izvestia Akademii Nauk SSSR, Tekhnicheskaya Kibernetika*, No. 2 (20-2), 1967. A cupola iron with C 3.00, Si 2.41, Mn 0.65, S 0.010, P 0.075, and Mg 0.05%, having original ferrite-pearlite structure with inclusions of nodularized graphite, was isothermally quenched and studied for hardness and under a microscope. The S-curves given have a complex shape with two max. of austenitic stability at 450 and 300° similar to those of alloy steels. A comparison of wearing properties of this iron in nodularized state, after isothermal quenching from 900° and after quenching in oil from 900° and drawing to the same hardness as isothermally quenched specimens, showed that isothermally treated iron is 45 and 3 times more abrasion-resistant than quenched and drawn stock.

J. D. Cat

M QW

Demidova + C

Heat-treatment of high-strength nodular cast iron.  
 I. G. Demidova and M. N. Kurnikova  
 Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Tekhn. Kibernetika, No. 10, 1960 (1960).  
 Chilling effect of thin walls destroys the nodular structure, and a heat-treatment was sought which would restore its original structure. Graphitization of samples with C 2.3-4, Si 2.3-2.5, Mn 0.4-0.75, and Mg 0.06-0.09% at 800-1050° for 5 min-13 hrs. showed that heating at 900-910° for 1.5-2 hrs. fully restores the nodular structure. Nodulating passes through an incubation period, a rapid decompr. range, and then slows down again, 60-80% of decompr. occurring during the time. Isothermal study of iron with C 2.4-3.1, Si 1.8-2.9, and Mn 0.47-1.08% under the diff. temp. pointed at an intense decompr. of the eutectoid in Mg-bearing irons at 3 temps., so that cooling at 2-8°/min. assures a stable crystn. With 0.6-0.8% Mn, a complete graphitization is achieved in 5-7 hrs., depending on temp., and with 1.6% around 0.75% in 8-9 hrs. About 1% Mn allows a graphitization of the eutectoid cementite permitting the separation of the spheroidization period from the graphitization stage and the production of irons with spheroidized cementite and nodular graphite. In this state they have 10.4 kg./sq. mm. tensile strength, 10% elongation, and up to 14.25 kg./sq. cm. impact strength. For irons with combined C and eutectoid cement., the best softening treatment is heating at 700-750° for 3-8 hrs. On heating above  $A_1$ , the diffusion of C into the  $\gamma$ -phase begins at the grain boundaries and then

practically perpendicular to them. A longer hold after the  $\gamma$ -phase is in equi. with graphite leads to ferrite boundaries caused by self-diffusion of Fe, followed by diffusion of C from austenite or graphite into ferritic fields, eventually leading to supersat. and ptn. of secondary cementite. By isothermal quenching at 250° from a temp. 40-50° above the  $A_1$  and holding 25-30 min., a hardness of 86-92 R<sub>c</sub> and a much higher strength can be obtained than by quenching from 900° and tempering at 300-700°. Isothermally treated iron has a very much greater abrasion resistance at the same hardness level which is assod. with larger percentages of residual austenite, the latter serving as a criterion for harder constituents and then gradually transforming into martensite under the load.

J. D. Cat

DEMIDOVA, I. G.

In their article, "Surface Hardening of High-Strength Cast Irons by Heating with High Frequency Current," M. N. Kunyavskiy, Candidate of Technical Sciences, T. G. Demidova, Candidate of Technical Sciences, and Engineer E. N. Nikolayev, Moscow Automotive Mechanics Institute and the Scientific Research Institute of Technology of the Motor Vehicle Industry (NIITAVTOPROM), present some results of studies of a new method of surface hardening of high-strength cast irons with ferrite and ferrite-perlite bases. The study was conducted on samples of high-strength cast iron with a diameter of 20 mm, containing 3.35% C, 2.64% Si, 0.77% Mn, 0.006% S, 0.09% P and 0.08% Mg. The test pieces under hardening were heated with the aid of a single-coil inductor in a tube generator (Type GZ-46) with a frequency of 350 kilocycles. The temperature was controlled with an automatic photopyrometer (FP-3).

The study of the system of surface hardening was carried out at a heating speed of 60 and 170 degrees per second. (The speed of heating was measured up to the Curie point.) The heating temperature changed from 850° up to 1,175° in steps of 50°. In addition, a system of surface hardening at a speed of heating of 250 degrees per second from 1,100 to 1,150° was studied.

Results of the determination of surface hardness in relation to the temperature of hardening showed that up to 1,000°, regardless of the speed of heating, the speed of carbon diffusion from graphite inclusions was insignificant. In heating up to 1,000°, only the initial period of diffusion of the carbon was noted, and as a result of the hardening only the edges of the noncircular martensite around the graphite inclusions are fixed.

SUM. 1374

Surface hardening of perlitic cast iron with spheroidal graphite permits ensuring sufficiently high hardness (57-58 Rockwell scale "C") at a given depth in the usual hardening by heating with high frequency current.

Ferrite and ferrite-perlite cast irons with spheroidal graphite for obtaining high surface hardness with the retention of a tough and soft center must first be subjected to a special heat treatment ensuring the saturation of the gamma-phase carbon of the graphite inclusions in the surface layer only.

The proposed technology of saturation in the surface layer of gamma-phase carbon of graphite inclusions by means of single or repeated normalizing by heating with high frequency current, and of the subsequent hardening, guarantees high surface hardness with the retention of low hardness of the core.

Several graphs showing hardness distributions and some photomicrographs are included in the article. (Metallovedeniye i Obrabotka Metallov, No 3, Mar 57, pp 41-45) (U)

137-58-2-3438

DEMIDOVA, T. G.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 166, (USSR)

AUTHORS: Demidova, T. G., Nikolayev, Ye.N., Kunyavskiy, M. N.

TITLE: Preliminary Normalization of High-strength Irons by High-frequency Currents During Surface Hardening  
(Predvaritel'naya normalizatsiya nagrevom TVCh vysokoprochnykh chugunov pri poverkhnostnoy zakalke)

PERIODICAL: Tekhnol. avtomobilestroyeniya, 1957, Nr 4, pp 51-56

ABSTRACT: The effect of preliminary normalization (N) by high-frequency heating, followed by hardening (H) at a single setting, on the surface hardness of ferritic and ferritic-pearlitic irons (I) of the following chemical compositions (in percentage): C 3.35, Si 2.64, Mn 0.77, S 0.006, P 0.09, and Mg 0.08 was investigated. Specimens heated in a high-frequency inductor at a heating rate (R) of 170-180 and 250°C/sec to 1000 and 1150°, were again heated after the current was shut off and were then hardened in water. The following R<sub>C</sub> values were obtained after the treatment: 1) for ferritic I: a) at V=170°/sec; 14 after N from 1000°; 18 from 1150°; 18 after double normalization (N) from 1000°; 20 from 1150°; 42 after DN+H from 1000°; 50 from 1050°; 31

Card 1/2

137-58-2-3438

Preliminary Normalization of High-Strength Irons (cont.)

after H from 1000°; 35 from 1150°; b) at V=250°/sec, 8 after N from 1000°; 11 from 1150°; after DN 12 from 1000°; 13 from 1150°; after DN+H 38 from 1000°; 48 from 1150°; after H 28 from 1000°; 32 from 1150°; 2) in ferritic-pearlitic I (V=180°/sec); 12-15 after N from 1130°; after N from 1130°+H 47 from 950°; after N from 1130°+H 56 from 1000°; after DN 22 from 1130°; after DN from 1130°+H 48-49 from 950°; after DN from 1130°+H 58 from 1000°; after H 45-46 from 950°; after H 52 from 1010°; and after H 56 from 1050°.

V. L.

1. Iron--Hardening    2. Iron--Heat treatment

Card 2/2

DEMIDOVA, T.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KUNYAVSKIY, M.N., dotsent, kand.  
tekhn.nauk

Phosphide eutetic cast irons with spheroidal graphite. Izv. vys.  
ucheb.zav.; mashinostr. no.4:35-39 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut.  
(Cast iron—Metallography) (Eutetics)

DEMIDOVA, T.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating phase and structural transformation in high-grade  
cast irons subjected to surface induction heating. Izv.vys.ucheb.  
zav.; mashinostr. no.4:40-47 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Moskovskiy avtomekhanicheskiy institut.  
(Cast iron--Metallography)

Demidova T. M.

DEMIDOVA, T.M.; BASS, E.M.

TNI-4-08-1 device to determine the foreign matter content in  
cotton. Tekst. prom. 17 no. 7:63-64 J1 '57. (MLRA 10r9)  
(Cotton--Grading)

Demidova, T. V.

*Use of technical alumina for making high-alumina protective coatings. T.Y. Demidova. Izvest. Akad. Nauk Kazakh. S.S.R., Ser. Gorno-gorsk. nauch.-stroimaterial., 1955, No. 5, pp. 174-79.*

*Products made with technical alumina are characterized by (a) low degree of crystallization at 1600°C., (b) absence of a single-crystalline concretion, (c) high sintering temperature (above 1100°), and (d) disparity between coefficient of linear expansion of coatings and Dinas within the interval 120° to 920°, B.Z.K.*

PM 828

L 20684-65 EPF(c)/EPR/EPA(s)-2/EMP(j)/EMT(m)/T Pe-4/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pa-4/Pb-4  
RPL/AMD RM/WW/MLK  
ACCESSION NR: AT5002131 S/0000/64/000/000/0220/0225

AUTHOR: Muromova, R. S.; Pietneva, I. D.; Afanas'yeva, I. A.; Demidova, T. V.; Pervukhina, J. V.; Shkhiyants, I. V.; Shil'nikova, T. N.

TITLE: Synthesis of amino acids of the hexane series and of polyamides based on such acids

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza. Sintez i svoystva monomerov (The synthesis and properties of monomers). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 220-225

TOPIC TAGS: amino acid, polyamide, Nylon, thermal stability

ABSTRACT: New amino acids have been prepared and converted to new polyamides with high thermal stability. Table 1 of the Enclosure lists the amino acid monomers and the melting points of the monomers and polymers (all the monomers except the (4-aminocyclohexyl acetic acids are new). Fig. 1 of the Enclosure shows a typical thermomechanical curve. Polycondensation was carried out in sealed ampuls under

Card 1/4

L 20684-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002132

nitrogen at 200—320°C. The polyamides from the trans monomers were insoluble in the solvents common for polyamides, and were soluble only in concentrated H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The polyamides from the CiS monomers were soluble in the common polyamide-solvents. Fusible high-thermal-stability copolymers were prepared from the new amino acids and  $\epsilon$ -caprolactam<sup>1</sup> or  $\zeta$ -aminoenanthic acid.<sup>2</sup> The copolymers melted at temperatures of up to 450°C and were soluble both in H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and in cresol. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Jul64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: OC, GC

NO REF Sov: 004

OTHER: 007

ATD PRESS: 3165

Card 2/4

1. 20684-65  
ACCESSION NR.: AT5002132

ENCLOSURE 01

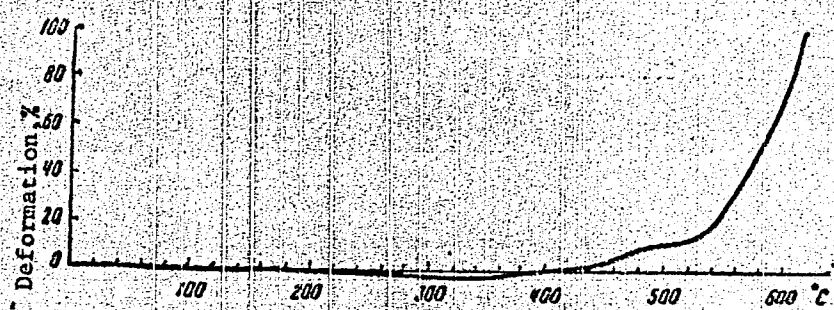


Fig. 1. Thermomechanical curve for the polyamide from trans-4-aminocyclohexylacetic acid

Card 3/4

L 20684-65

ACCESSION NR: AT5002132

ENCLOSURE 02 O

Table 1. Properties of polyamides from  $\alpha,\omega$ -amino acids with cyclohexane

Amino acid	M. P., C		
		monomer	polyamide
trans-H <sub>2</sub> N-C(=O)cyclohexyl-CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	330	516	0.43
cis-H <sub>2</sub> N-C(=O)cyclohexyl-CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	290	385	0.50
trans-H <sub>2</sub> N-C(=O)cyclohexyl-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -COOH	292	490	0.67
cis-H <sub>2</sub> N-C(=O)cyclohexyl-(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> -COOH	253	280	0.78
trans-H <sub>2</sub> NHC(=O)cyclohexyl-CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	257-258	423-428	0.45
cis-H <sub>2</sub> NNHC(=O)cyclohexyl-CH <sub>2</sub> COOH	120	-	-

Card 4/4

KURMOVA, R.S.; DEMELOVA, T.V.; OVAKIYAN, G.B.; Prinimala uchastsiye  
SHAPAROVA.

Polyamides based on perfluorocadicic acid and 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,-  
octafluoro-1,6-hexanediamine. Vysokom. soed. 6 no.6:1145-1149  
Jo '84 (NICA 16:2)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut azotnye  
promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

MUROMOVA, R.S.; FLETNEVA, I.D.; DEMIDOV, T.V.; PERVUKHINA, I.V.; TOKAREVA, G.A.

Synthesis and polycondensation of cis- and trans-isomers of  
 $\beta$ -(3-amino cyclohexyl)propionic acid. Vysokom.sosed. 7 no.7:1283-  
1287 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut  
azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

MUROMOVA, R.S., ~~████████~~, T.D.; DEMIDOVА, T.V.; SHKHIYANTS, I.V.; TOKAREVA,  
G.A.

Synthesis and polycondensation of cis- and trans-isomers of  $\gamma^2$ -(3-  
aminocyclohexyl) butyric acid. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.8:1354-1358 Ag  
'65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut  
azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

L 8128-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR:

AP5025020

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0080/0080

AUTHORS: Muromova, R. S.; Pletneva, I. D.; Demidova, T. V.; Yegorov, Yu. A.; Pervukhina, I. V.; Shkhiyants, I. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining polyamides. Class 39, No. 173929 [announced by State Scientific Research and Development Institute of the Nitrogen Industry and Products of Organic Synthesis (Gosudarstvenny nauchno-issledovatel'skiy proyektnyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti produktov organicheskogo sinteza)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniij i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 80

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, polymerization, polyamide, aminocyclohexyl alkane acid, isomer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polyamides on the basis of amino-cyclohexylalkane acids. To increase the mechanical strength and stability of the polyamides and fibers derived from them, the cis-isomers of  $\beta$  - (3 -aminocyclohexyl) propionic and  $\gamma$  - (3 -aminocyclohexyl) butyric acids and their mixtures with other polyamide-forming compounds are used as starting materials.

SUB CODE: OC/ SUBM DATE: 22Apr63

NW  
Card 1/1

UDC: 678.675

XHISAMUTDINOV, M.G.; IMMIDIOVA, T.Ya.

Age relations between the hydrothermal metamorphism of complex ore  
deposits and Hercynian granitoids in Zyryanovsk District of the  
Altai. Inform. sbor. VSEGEI no.9:3-12 '59. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Altai Mountains--Ore deposits)  
(Altai Mountains--Granite)  
(Metamorphism (Geology))

DEMIDOVA, T.Ya.; KHISAMUTDINOV, M.G.

Metamorphism of enclosing rocks of the Verkhubinka skarn-copper deposit in the Rudnyy Altai. Trudy VSEGEI 74:131-140 '62.

(Altai Mountains—Copper ores) (Altai Mountains—Skarns)  
(Metamorphism (Geology))  
(MIRA 15:9)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6

KHISAMUTDINOV, M.G.; DEMIDOV<sup>A</sup>, T.Ya.

Lead-zinc mineralization of the south Altai ore complex. Trudy  
VSEGEI 94:196-214 '63.  
(MIRA 17:6)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6"

KHISAMUTDINOV, M.G.; DEMISOVA, T.Ya.

Outline of metallogeny in the southwestern Altai. Sov. geol. 8 no.4;  
19-26 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.

PETERSONE, M.; DEMIDOVА, V.

Effect of balneological factors of the Kemerī Health Resort  
on the elements of connective tissues. Izv. AN Latv.SSR  
no.2:96-99 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy meditsiny AN  
Latviyskoy SSR.  
(KEMERI—BATHS, MEDICATED) (CONNECTIVE TISSUES)

PETERSONE, M.; DEMIDOVA, V.

Effect of the balneological factors of the Kemer Health Resort on connective tissues. Izv. AN Latv.SSR no.3:80-83 '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut ~~experimental'noy~~ i klinicheskoy meditsiny AN Latviyskoy SSR.

(KEMERI--BATHS, MEDICATED) (CONNECTIVE TISSUES)

DEMIDOVA, Velta, kand.med.nauk; RUDZITIS, K., prof., red.; KRILOVA, N.,  
red.; LEMBERGA, A., tekhn.red.

[Nomina anatomica; international anatomical nomenclature]  
Nomina anatomica; starptautiska anatomiska nomenklatura. Riga,  
Latvijas PSR Zinatnu akad.izdevnieciba, 1961. 354 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)  
1. International Congress of Anatomists, 6th, Paris, 1955.  
(ANATOMY, HUMAN--NOMENCLATURE)

Demidova, V. K.

Preparation of low-shrinkage fibers from staple and elementary viscose silk during the finishing process. M. N. Vasileva and V. K. Demidova. *Nauk.-Izdat. Trudy Tsel'nych Materialov Inst. Sil'sh. Prom. (Moscow)* 1953, 68-101; *Referat. Zhar. Khim.* 1954, No. 3400. A technological regime has been worked out for the finishing of raw-shrinkage staple linen and viscose silk,

making use of melamine-HCHO resin (I). The prepur of a water sol. condensate and the thermal conditions for the polycondensation of the methyl groups of melamine on the fabric are given. It decreases the abilities of swelling and shrinkage of the viscose silk and its deformation in the wet state practically does not change its hydroscopicity, increases the strength of the fibers in the dry state, increases slightly their lengthening, and highly increases the strength of the wet fibers, thus decreasing the wearing out of the staple fabrics during washing. The I treatment doubles the resistance of the fibers of raw silk against the destructive effect of light. However, no such effect is present in the case of the glossy viscose silk. The yield of the low-shrinkage staple fabrics accounts for 97-8% of the raw material used, which is characterized by the 10-18% shrinkage. E. Wiericki.

(1)

SHAROVA, Z.P.; DEMIDOVA, V.K., nauchnyy sotrudnik.

Increase the output of chemical auxiliary materials. Tekst.prom.  
16 no.5:63 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Zaveduyushchiy khimicheskoy laboratoriye kombinata "Krasnaya  
Roza" (for Sharova); 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
institut Shelka (for Demidova).

(Textile chemistry)

DEMIDOVA, V. K., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Development of the lymphatic ganglia in a lightweight man." Riga, 1957. 37 pp with illus. (Acad Sci Latvian SSR, Inst Experim <sup>of</sup> Medicine), 200 copies. (KL, 9-58, 122)

- 135 -

USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Patho- S-5  
logic -- The Blood and Hemopoietic Organs

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 5990+

Author : Domidova, V. K.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Histogenesis of the Human Pulmonary Lymphatic System

Orig Pub: Latv. psr zinatnu Akad. Vestis., Izv. AN LatvSSR,  
1957, No 4, 73-90

Abstract: A study was made on seventy-nine fetuses beginning with the 50th day of intrauterine development, on the corpses of 6 newborn infants, of 6 children aged from 2 months to 12 years and of 10 adult humans aged from 18 to 75 years. It was found that

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USSR / Human and Animal Morphology, Normal and Pathologic -- The Blood and Hemopoietic Organs S-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 13, 1958, 59904

embryogenesis, this ration changes in favor of the lymphocytes, but there are still many granular leukocytes in the medullary layer and in the sinuses up until the actual time of birth. There is intense formation of eosinophils in the extrapulmonary LN of premature and newborn children. The sinuses of the extrapulmonary LN begin to form in the 4th-5th month of embryogenesis, but are not definitively formed until the 7th-12th year of life. The capsules begin to form in the 4th month of embryogenesis, but their formation is not complete until adulthood. The porta and trabeculae of the LN develop in the 4th-5th month of intra-uterine life.

Card 3/3

GERKE, P.Ya., akademik, otv.red.; VINOGRADOVA, O.N., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, red.; BOGOYAVLENSKIY, K.S., prof., doktor biolog.nauk, red.; TSINOVSKIY, Ya.P., doktor biolog.nauk, red.; DEMIDOVA, V.K., kand.med.nauk, red.; BAZHANOVA, S., red.; BOKMAN, R., tekhn.red.

[Problems in cytology, histology and embryology] Voprosy tsitologii, gistolozii i embriologii. Riga, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Latviiskoi SSR, 1960. 278 p. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Latvijas Padomju Socialistiskas Republikas Zinatnu akademija Biologijas instituts. 2. AN Latviyskoy SSR (for Gerke).
  3. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for Gerke, Demidova). 4. Latviyskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Vinogradova). 5. Gel'mintologicheskaya laboratoriya Akademii nauk SSSR (for Bogoyavlenskiy). 6. Institut biologii Akademii nauk Latviyskoy SSR (for TSinovskiy).
- (CYTOLOGY) (HISTOLOGY) (EMBRYOLOGY)

14025  
S/851/62/000/028/001/015  
D296/D307

27.12.20

AUTHOR:

Demidova, V.K.

TITLE:

Structural changes caused by  $\gamma$ -radiation in the lymphoid tissue of experimental animals maintained on different diets

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk Latviyskoy SSR. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy meditsiny. Trudy. no. 28, 1962.  
Znacheniye faktora pitaniya v profilaktike luchevoy bolezni, no. 4, 9 - 20

TEXT: Adult male white rats (162 animals each weighing 187 - 350 g) and 47 young male rats (weighing 80 - 220 g) were exposed to total body  $\gamma$ -irradiation, using the ГУТ Co-400-1 (GUT Co-400-1) apparatus. The young rats (previously kept for 4 weeks on wheat biscuits) were then divided into 2 groups. In the first group 2 g and in the second group 6 g of a protein vitamin complex were added to each daily food ration. After 4 weeks on this diet these young animals were then exposed to 500 r. The adult rats were kept for 4 weeks on the usual laboratory diet and were also divided into 2 groups; the

Card 1/2

Structural changes caused by ...

S/851/62/000/028/001/015  
D296/D307

first group was kept on wheat biscuits alone for 4 weeks, and the second on biscuits containing 35 % of a protein-vitamin complex. After 4 weeks on this diet the adult rats were exposed to 700 r. Both young and adult animals were killed 36 hours, 5, 10, 20 and 50 days after exposure. Paraffin sections of the lymphoid tissue in the lymph nodes, the spleen, the thymus, and the liver were stained with hematoxylin and eosin, and by van Gieson's and Maximov's stains. In the spleen, the lymph nodes and the thymus, a marked decrease in the number of lymphocytes could be observed within 36 hrs. after exposure. No mitoses could be seen and the nuclei occasionally showed signs of fragmentation. Hyperplasia of the reticular apparatus developed. Severity of the lesions showed no relation to the diet. In animals kept on a deficient diet, however, the onset of regeneration was delayed. In the liver, however, the picture was different. Here the initial lesions were more profound in animals kept on a deficient diet, whereas the rate of regeneration was the same in both groups. There are 15 figures.

Card 2/2

Demidova, V.M.

TIKHONOV, P.T., inzhener; MOGILEVSKAYA, O.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk;  
DEMIDOVA, V.M., promyshlennno-sanitarnyy vrach

New alloy without lead [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 22  
no.1:35-38 Ja '57. (MIR 10:2)

1. Iz tipografii gazety "Izvestiya", kafedry gigiyeny truda  
i Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni Sechenova,  
i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Sverdlovskogo rayona Moskvy.  
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE

hygienic value of leadless typographic alloy in  
linotype workshop (Rus))

PERVEYEV, F.Ya.; DEMIDOVA, V.M.

Interaction between  $\alpha$ -oxides of the acetylenic series and  
skyl- and dialkylamines. Part 1. Zhur. ob khim. 32 no.1:  
117-121 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Acetylene compounds) (Amines)

PERVEYEV, F.Ya.; DEMIDOVA, V.M.

Interaction between  $\alpha$ -oxides of the acetylenic series and allylamine  
and diallylamine. Part 2. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.1:121-126 Ja '62.  
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.  
(Acetylene compounds) (Amines)

PERVEYEV, F.Ya.; DEMIDOVA, V.M.

Reaction of -oxides of the acetylenic series with dialkyl amines.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3173-3177 O '64.

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.

(MIRA 17:11)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6

DNAIDOWA, V.N., inzh.

"Termopanel" type regenerator. Prom.energ. 19 no. 2.32-33  
F '64. (MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6"

DEMIDOVA YE:D.

Sediment formation in Eau de Cologne and perfumes.  
I. D. Demidova and A. A. Lesyus (Perfume-Cosmetic  
factory, Khar'kov). Maslobol'sh-Zhirivaya Prom. 21, No. 8,  
43-4(1955).—The development of turbidity in Eau de  
Cologne and perfumes was prevented when the essential  
oils used in their prepa. were first cooled to 5° to ppt. the

MD

phospholipides and the latter removed by filtration.

Vladimir N. Krukovsky

①

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6

BOROVIKOV, A.M.; DEMIDOVA, Ye.I.

Phase state of clouds of various forms. Trudy TSAO no.64:28-35 '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000510020016-6"

L 22649-66 EMT(1)/FCC GW  
ACC NR: AT6008757

SOURCE CODE: UR/2789/65/000/062/0078/0096

AUTHOR: Volokitina, L. A.; Demidova, Ye. I.; Maklakova, N. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Dependence of variability of meteorological elements on circulation

SOURCE: Tsentral'naya aerologicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy, no. 62, 1965. Voprosy izmenchivosti vетра и drugikh elementov tsirkulyatsii v atmosfere (Problems of the variability of wind and other elements of atmospheric circulation), 78-96

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric circulation, troposphere, stratosphere, wind speed, wind direction, relative humidity, atmospheric temperature, atmospheric pressure

ABSTRACT: This paper (an extension of earlier papers by Zavarina, Gandin, Matveyev, Reshetov, Selezneva, Yudin, and others which dealt with the statistical and/or theoretical aspects of problems relating to the variability of meteorological elements in the atmosphere), investigates the possibilities for determining the time-wise variabilities in pressure, temperature, relative humidity, and wind direction and speed in relation to atmospheric circulation conditions. The 12-hr arithmetic mean differences of these meteorological elements, calculated from observations made by the Central Aerological Observatory during the 1961-1962 period, were used as the basic data. Variability calculations were made for conditions existing at heights of 0, 5, 10, 15, and 20 km for each month separately on the basis of 30 difference

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L 22649-66

ACC NR: AT6008757

values, and for smoothed differences averaged on the basis of 120 values. Results of these calculations are presented in tabular form in the paper and indicate the existence of certain atmospheric conditions and relationships to atmospheric circulation. Annual changes in the variability of meteorological elements (maximum variability of wind speed, temperature, and pressure in the winter in the troposphere and minimum variability in the summer) are almost nonexistent in the stratosphere. The anomalously large variabilities in wind speed, temperature, relative humidity, and pressure are related to cyclonic circulation, expressed by anomalously low pressure at ground level and in the troposphere. Anomalously small variabilities of these elements are associated with diffuse high-pressure fields in the atmosphere which are not indicated by mean pressure anomalies. The maximum variability of wind direction is directly associated with the development of anticyclones and is observed during anticyclonic circulation which is stronger near the ground but weaker above the troposphere and where the centers of the anticyclones migrate slowly, circulating in a region 500 x 500 km. In most cases, these anomalies extend upward for not less than 5 km, the pressure variability anomalies occurring entirely in the troposphere in 60% of the cases, and for temperature anomalies extend up to a height of 20 km in 40% of the cases. Maximum anomalies are variabilities of pressures with centers located in the troposphere, and of temperatures with centers in the upper troposphere. Vertically, wind speed and direction variability anomalies are largest when the centers are at altitudes of about 15 km; relative humidity variabilities are largest at altitudes of 10-15 km. In the troposphere, pressure variability increases with a change from anticyclonic to cyclonic circulation. At all altitudes, wind-speed

Card 2/3

ACC NR: AT6008757

variability is much greater during cyclonic circulation than it is in anticyclonic circulation. In the lower stratosphere (15–20 km), pressure variability tends to increase during anticyclones and decrease during cyclones. Temperature variability at the earth's surface is reduced by 40–50% when the mean monthly pressure fluctuates by ±10 mb, either up or down. In cases of intense or stable cyclones and anticyclones which cause, on the average, deviations of ±10 mb from the monthly norm, the relative humidity variability is about 40% less than it is when the pressure averages are close to the norm, and it depends on the genesis of anticyclones and cyclones during the month. Temperature and relative humidity variability decreases with an increase in the mean monthly pressure, i.e., it is somewhat less for anticyclones than it is for cyclones. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 4 figures, and 8 tables. [ER]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ ATD PRESS: 4216

Card 3/3

KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; KUPTSEVICH, Ye.I.; DEMIDOV, Ye.K.; SMIRNOVA, L.A.;  
SHKURKO, Ye.D.

Compound treatment of experimental melioidosis with antibiotics  
and sulfodimesin. Antibiotiki 6 no.11:1013-1016 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Irkutskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochumnyy institut  
Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.  
(MELIOIDOSIS) (SULFAMETHAZINE) (ANTIBIOTICS)

KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; KUPTSEVICH, Ye.N.; DEMIDOV, Ye.K.; SMIRNOVA, L.A.;  
SHKURKO, Ye.D.

Combined therapy of experimental melioidosis. Veterinariia 38  
no.10:55-57 0 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy  
protivochernoy institut Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka.  
(Melioidosis) (Antibiotics) (Sulfamethazine)

KHUNDANOV, L.Ye.; SHKURKO, Ye.D.; SMIRNOVA, L.A.; DEMIDOVA, Ye.K.; KULIKOVA, G.G.

Sulfanilamide preparations in experimental melioidosis. Veterinariia  
39 no.4:51-52 Ap '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Irkutskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivo-  
chumnyy institut Sibiti i Dal'nego Vostoka.

ACC NR: AP7002726

SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/012/0036/0039

AUTHOR: Demidova, Yu. A.; Usyukin, I. P.; Shleynikov, V. M.

ORG: Moscow Institute of Chemical Machine Building (Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)

TITLE: Phase equilibria in the system N-methylpyrrolidinone-carbon dioxide at high pressures

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 12, 1966, 36-39

TOPIC TAGS: carbon dioxide, methylpyrrolidinone, carbon dioxide solubility, heat of solution

ABSTRACT:

A study has been made of the solubility of carbon dioxide in N-methyl-pyrrolidinone (NMP) in the -20—+20°C range under pressures of up to 20 atm. The study was undertaken to establish the optimum conditions for the absorption of CO<sub>2</sub> from gas mixtures at high pressures and low temperatures. The experimental procedure was described by the authors in an earlier study (Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, 1963, no. 1, p. 39). The results of the experiments given in the table indicate that the solubility of CO<sub>2</sub> increases with decreasing temperatures, and that the sharpest increase is observed at pressures above 6 atm. Analysis of the

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UDC: 547.745-185

ACC NR: AP7002726

Table 1. "Solubility of CO<sub>2</sub> in NMP"

Temperature, deg.	Pressure, atm.						
	1	2	4	6	10	16	20
+20:							
N <sub>2</sub> a	3.95	4.38	9.96	17.82	25.8	47.05	75.6
N <sub>2</sub> b	0.172	0.019	0.042	0.0719	0.11	0.173	0.251
0:	8.06	7.34	15.0	20.1	44.7	77.43	117
N <sub>2</sub>	0.0257	0.0313	0.064	0.103	0.161	0.254	0.341
-10:	8.10	12.10	21.0	34.8	67.6	118	182
N <sub>2</sub>	0.0347	0.051	0.085	0.13	0.23	0.344	0.445
-20:	11.7	15.6	24.8	46.4	82.6	164	316
N <sub>2</sub>	0.0498	0.064	0.116	0.17	0.27	0.42	0.574
N <sub>2</sub>	16.75	22.6	40.4	67.9	117	292	—
N <sub>2</sub>	0.0692	0.091	0.152	0.23	0.342	0.568	—

a, solubility.

N<sub>2</sub>, molar share of CO<sub>2</sub> in the solution.

experimental results indicated that in the studied temperature and pressure range the solubility of CO<sub>2</sub> in NMP deviates from Henry's law, and

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ACC NR: AP7002726

can be expressed by the formula of Krichevskiy-Ill'inskaya. An empirical formula was derived for determining the solubility of CO<sub>2</sub> in NMP in the studied temperature and pressure range. The heat of solution of CO<sub>2</sub> in NMP was found to be 3540 cal/mol. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 5111

Card 3/3

DEMINOV A (Mira Z. A.). Otsnra epizooticheskogo programmnika soveta Simeonova ot mepoli rasskaz. [Comparative experiments in the disinfection of Wheat seed grain for the control of bunt.]—Pamphlet issued by Ypaedachmosp [Ural Regional Plant Protection Station], Sverdlovsk, 21 pp., 1929.

After a brief reference to the considerable economic importance of wheat bunt [*Tilletia curvae* and *T. foetida*] in the Ural region, the author gives a detailed account of experiments in 1927 and 1928 at the Ural Plant Protection Station [the results of which are presented in tabular form] to test the comparative value of formalin, copper and arsenic compounds, German proprietary preparations, and calcium and potassium bichromates for the disinfection of wheat seed grain. Formalin gave almost complete control, but affected adversely the germinability of the seed and the vegetative growth of the seedlings. Dehydrated copper sulphate gave good results with moderate contamination of the seed, but was less effective with heavily infected grain. Very good control was also afforded by germanum, but its high cost renders it prohibitive in the region. The tests with arsenic compounds were somewhat inconclusive, although potassium arsenite was very effective in 1927 and deserves further attention. A high degree of control was obtained by dusting the seed with calcium or potassium bichromate at the rate of 2 gm. per 2 kg. of seed. The efficacy of these last compounds was not apparently reduced by mixing them with inert powders, but it is pointed out that both bichromates are very toxic to man and animals, and that special precautions must be taken in handling them, such as the use of protective masks and clothing, smearing hands and face with fats, and the like. Locally both compounds are of very considerable interest, since big deposits of chrome ores exist in the Ural mountains and the compounds are prepared at very low cost at the local chemical works.

DEMIDOVA, Z. A.

"Genetic constitution and Gene-dynamics of wild populations of Drosophila Melanogaster." Chair of Genetics, All-Union Zootechnical Institute of Fur-Bearing Animals, NK 3, Balashikha, and the Department of Genetics, Institute of Experimental Biology, Ministry of Health, Moscow. (p. 939) by Dubinin, N. P.; Gentner, M. A.; Demidova, Z. A.; and Dyachkova, L. I.

SO: Biological Journal (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. V, 1936, No. 6

DEMIDOVA, Z. A.

"Aberrant polymorphism in Drosophila Fasciati Meig." (Sun. -Melanogaster Meig.) Department of Genetics, Institute of Experimental Biology, Ministry of Health; and Chair of Genetics, All-Union Zootechnical Institute of Fur-Bearing Animals NK 3 (? Ministry of ??) (p. 311) by Dubinin, N. P., Romashov, D. P., Gentner, M. A., Demidova, Z. A.

DO: Biological Journal (Biologicheskii Zhurnal) Vol. VI, 1937, No. 2

## PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES - METAL

11C

Effect of caustic on Koch's bacillus. Z. O.-Dermatovener. Problemy Tuber. 1940, No. 10, 98-100. Chloroacid (I) (Schaeffer) contains  $KHSO_4$ , NaCl and  $KClO_3$ . When dissolved and heated it gives off Cl; this is the basis of its high bactericidal power. Conclusion: If 1% of a 2% soln. of I kills Koch's bacillus (II) contained in 45 mg. of a pure culture in 5 min., when the organisms are dispersed directly in I soln. The same soln. also kills a suspension of II in physiol. NaCl soln. in 5 min., when 1 part of I is mixed with 1 part of the suspension in saline. Chloroacid does not penetrate the surface of a piece of pure culture of II on solid media in 20 min., when it is dropped in I soln. The II contained in 1 part of tubercular sputum, mixed with an equal amt. of physiol. NaCl soln. and emulsified with 9 parts of a 2% I soln. is killed in 15 min. Guinea pigs were used as test animals. T. Launes

## ASA-ASA-A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

## EIGHT MONTHS

## EIGHTY EIGHT ONE

38052.

DEMIDOVА. Z. A.

Issledovanie antisepticheskikh svoystv kremneftoridov [pri propitke drevesiny].  
Trudy In-ta biologii (Akad. nauk SSSR, Ural'skiy filial), vyp. 3, 1949,  
s. 5-30. -- Bibliogr: 33 nazv.

38050. DEMIDOVA, ZA A.

Izuchenie toksicheskikh svoystv dvukhromovykh i khromovykh coyedineniy v otnoshenii domovykh gribov. Trudy, In-TA biologii (Aka nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial), vyp. 3, 1949, s. 31-64. -- Bibliogr: 22 nazv.

38051. DIMIDOVA, Z. A.

Ispytanie khompike v kachestve antiseptika na stroitelnykh ob" yektakh.  
Trudy IN-ta biologii (Akad. nauk SSSR, Ural'skiy filial).  
vyp. 3, 1949, s. 83-89

38053. DEMIDOVA, Z. A.

Nobaya creda dlya kul'tury domovykh gribov. Trudy in-ta biologii  
(Akad. nauk sssr, Urad'skiy filial), vyp. 3, 1949, s. 106-13.

DEMIDOVA, Z.A.

Ammonium fluosilicate treatment as a method for improving the resistance of wood to wood-decaying fungi. Trudy Inst.biol. UFAN SSSR no.5:87-99 '54. (MLRA 8:5)  
(Wood-decaying fungi) (Wood--Preservation)  
(Ammonium fluosilicate)

DEMIDOVA, Z.A.

Lack of resistance of wood to wood-decaying fungi in relation to the  
lumbering season. Trudy Inst. biol. UPAN SSSR no.5:100-110 '54.  
(Wood-decaying fungi) (Wood--Preservation) (MLRA 8:5)

SHUMILENKO, Ye.P.; DEMIDOVа, Z.A., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk, otvetstvennyy redaktor

[Diseases of potatoes and ways of combating them] Bolezni kartofelia i mery bor'by s nimi. Sverdlovsk, Akademija nauk SSSR, Ural'skii filial, 1956. 41 p.  
(Potatoes--Diseases and pests)

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DEMIDOVA, Z.A.

Brief survey of mycological and phytopathological research in the Urals. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 15:5-15 '60.

(URAL MOUNTAINS REGION—MYCOLOGICAL RESEARCH) (MIRA 13:10)

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